

Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1918.

NUMBER

Personals.

Mr. R. C. Borders, Campbellsville, was here Thursday.

Miss Jewell Lawhorn, Burkesville, was here a few days ago.

Mrs. Cosby McBeath, Monticello, is visiting her parents here.

Mr. W. R. Lyon called to see our grocery men one day last week.

Dr. Jas. Taylor, East Fork, was here Sunday, en route to Louisville.

Mr. Frank Toliver, of Lebanon, Tenn., was here last week, buying mules.

Mr. O. C. Hamilton returned from a three weeks stay in Louisville a few nights ago.

Mr. G. W. Dillon and Mr. Rich Dillon were here, from Breeding, a few days ago.

Mr. J. L. McLean, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is said to be improving.

Mrs. R. W. Shirley, of Milltown, has about recovered from a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Eld. Z. T. Williams is still confined to his room, and is not likely to be out until settled weather sets in.

Mr. T. R. Stults came over from Campbellsville last week and remained with his family over Sunday.

Jo Harris and Chelsie Barger left here Thursday morning for Lexington where they will be examined for the Navy.

Miss Gholsie Graham, Russell Springs, passed through Columbia last Tuesday, en route to the State Normal, Bowling Green.

Mr. H. W. Edmonds, of the Advance, Russell Springs, was here Friday and Saturday in company with a basketball team from his town.

Miss Nell Follis, Campbellsville, Miss Catherine Page, Cane Valley; Miss Tommie Dohoney, Bradfordsville, were visiting here last Saturday.

Miss Ray Montgomery, who has been with her mother, in Warren county for the past two months, returned home last Thursday. She is very much improved in health.

Lewis Hammonds, Orel Withers, Herbert Cooper, Bill Selby, Roy Antle, Rollin Richards, Referee, composed the ball team from Russell Springs, who played here last Friday and Saturday nights. They were accompanied by Z. T. Osborn, H. O. Leach, Owen Hudson, and H. W. Edmonds.

Mr. Leon Lewis, of this place, who belongs to an aviating corps, stationed at Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., reached home last Friday, on a short visit. A few days before leaving his post of duty he got his right arm hurt while cranking an airplane, but it is improving and will soon be well. Leon's many friends were glad to see him.

J. B. Coffey brought three army horses Monday at \$85 to \$125.

I have a thoroughbred Jersey Bull that will serve at \$1.50 at the gate. 15 tf Joe Barbee.

Born to the wife of Rev. O. P. Bush, Feb. 5th, a daughter—Dorothy. Weight, 10 pounds.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Leach died last Thursday morning. It was two months old.

R. K. Young bought an extra pair of mules from Allen Walker and Ray Caldwell. He paid for them \$467.60.

Communion of the Lords supper at Presbyterian church next Sunday. Preaching by the Pastor morning and evening.

Mr. J. Z. Pickett will begin work on his new residence as soon as the weather will permit. His lot joins the Lindsay-Wilson Campus.

Parties owing the firm of Wheat & Williams, please call and settle with Miss Lula Helm Montpelier Ky.

FOR SALE—One mare three years old in March.

Olin Rosenbaum, Glensfork, Ky.

Frank Toliver, of Lebanon, Tenn., purchased of different parties, here last Friday and Saturday, twenty-five mules. He paid \$105 to \$180 per head.

Mr. J. Z. Pickett and family, stored their furniture and have taken rooms with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. E. Wilson, while they are building.

Lost—Somewhere between Allen Walker's residence and the Graded School, Watch Bracelet Finder return to this office and receive reward.

I have a good brown mare, 9 years old, will work any where, in good condition, for sale. Henry Morris, 13-3t

FARM FOR SALE.—About 100 acre level land on public road 8 or 9 miles from Columbia. 25 acres in wheat. Price, \$1,650. J. F. Neat agent.

Mr. Wm. Lawson and Miss Roxie Burton, who live on Green river, were married in the parlors of the Jeffries' Hotel, last Wednesday, by Judge W. S. Sinclair.

Wanted—Red Burley Tobacco seed. Can also use some good White Burley seed, Adair County News.

Miss Maud Wilson, who lived with her parents in the Milltown section, died last Thursday morning. She was sixteen years old. She was a victim of pneumonia. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Bud Wilson.

The officers of Columbia Lodge, No. 230 I O O F., are very anxious for a meeting next Thursday night. There is important business that should not longer be neglected. Therefore all members are urged to be present.

Horses Wanted—I Am in the market for Calvary horses 5 to 9 years old, 15 1-4 to 16 hands must be in good flesh and sound. J. B. Coffey.

Snow commenced falling again last Saturday morning and by night the ground was well coated. The earth has not been clear of snow since the 7th of December, two months Thursday.

Richard Shirley, son of R. W. Shirley, Milltown, met with a very painful accident a few days since. He was hooking up a team when one of the horses bit his fore finger on his left hand. Fortunately, he had on two gloves which saved his finger, but he has been a great sufferer.

Mules for Sale—Twenty good farm mules among them several nice pairs, from 3 to 6 years old 15 to 16 hands.

S. M. Burdette, Columbia, Ky.

Mrs. J. T. Martin, who lives near Green river, while on her way to visit her mother, slipped on the ice, near Romine, breaking her right arm. Dr. E. B. Atkinson, who was making a visit to Mrs. Jas. Romine, fell on the ice just as he was leaving the home of J. T. Jarvis, and was considerably hurt about the head.

Miss Fannie Mardice Beard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Beard, who lived near Coburg, this county, for a good many years, was recently married to Mr. Glenn R. Harrison, in McKinney, Texas, where her parents now reside. She is an accomplished young woman and has many friends in the Cane Valley and Coburg sections.

Miss Allene Montgomery met with a very painful accident last Thursday morning. She was en route to school, from her home, and near the residence of Mr. J. F. Patteson, she slipped on the icy concrete walk and fell. At first it was thought that one of her arms was dislocated, but developments proved that no bones were broken, but she was considerably bruised, and is yet sore from the fall. She will probably be able to attend school this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Blair, who lost their son, who was in the army, and who died in New Mexico, have been receiving some very consoling letters from Iowa. One of them reads: "At the Meeting of the Presbyterian congregation, Sunday January 29th, at Elm Grove, suitable resolutions were read and adopted by the congregation on the death of their son, Estel." While the resolutions expressed the deepest sympathy for the parents, they were admonished to go to God for comfort for He alone can heal.

Mr. Geo. W. Thomas, a popular traveling salesman, of Somerset, well-known in Columbia, and Miss Hallie Ellis Reed, Ghent, Ky., were married in Louisville January 22, 1918. It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas' first wife was Miss Margaret Taylor, of Greensburg, and to her he was united in this town. For some reason they separated, but the wife always spoke in the highest terms of her husband's kind treatment.

For Sale.

A young Jersey milk cow. Mattie Sinclair.

"Every store, every business house, every heart and every home in this land is in the hands of the United States or in the hands of a traitor," declared T. R. Moss, State Director of the Federal Food Commission, in a speech delivered at Elizabethtown last Tuesday.

Notice.

All persons holding claims against the county, allowed prior to 1917, will please present to me for payment Bert Epperson, Co. Treas.

N. B. Turkeys.

From prize winning strain. Enormous bone and frame. Fine golden bronze plumage with characteristic white edging. Write for prices. Miss Maggie Marrs, Campbellsville, Ky.

Tax Notice.

Last year's taxes must be paid at once. Please come in and pay your taxes, before I proceed to collect them by mandate of the law.

S. H. Mitchell, Ex Sheriff Adair Co.

Notice Stockmen.

Ball Chief will serve mares this season at \$12.50 at my barn at Milltown, Ky. Book your mares to him. Last chance. I have been drafted and when I go to Camp he will change hands. C. D. Cheatham, Milltown, Ky.

Ben Milam Dead.

The well-known colored man, Ben Milam, died at his home, this place, last Thursday night at 10 o'clock. He was about twenty-eight years old, and for several years had been in charge of the shoe blacking stand at Sullivan's barbershop. He leaves a wife. He had insurance sufficient for burial expenses. He was buried in the colored graveyard near town.

Public Sale.

I will sell on Thursday, February 13, 1918, to the highest bidder, at my home the following:

Two good 7 year old mules; two horses, 6 and 10 years old; ten cows; five yearling cattle; fifteen head of hogs; twelve sheep; household goods, farming implements. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms made known on day of sale. J. T. Redman, One mile East of McGaha.

A Loveable Man Passes.

Geo. A. Prewitt, who was cashier of the Bank at Liberty, one of the most popular men in Casey county, died at his home, in that place, Wednesday morning, the 29th ult. He possessed a most lovable disposition, and those who had long known him and were assured of his friendship, keenly feel his going. The writer had known him for more than a quarter of a century, and never discovered anything in his make up aside from that which goes to compile a manly man. His death brought sorrow to many friends here. He was sixty-six years old. The interment was at Hustonville.

Basket Ball Games.

The Russell Springs Basket Ball team came down the latter, part of last week and engaged the two school teams here. The first was called at the Graded School Gym Friday evening, and at 7:30 the contest started. It soon became evident that the visitors were out classed, and the game closed 56 to 13 in favor of the home team.

Saturday night the visitors were met in the Lindsey-Wilson Gym which terminated in the defeat of the visitors, the score standing 29 to 19. Both games were very much enjoyed by those who witnessed to contests.

Removes to Campbellsville.

Mr. J. M. Kearns, who has been operating a general machine shop in Columbia for three years, will remove with his family, this week to Campbellsville where he will conduct the same business in that city. Mr. Kearns is a first-class machinist and he will be greatly missed here. Inducements caused him to make the change. We take pleasure in commending him and his wife and children to the people of his new home. He is very thankful to the citizens of Adair county for their liberal business, and asks that they continue with him at his new location, promising to give them his best service.

Meeting at the Baptist Church.

On Tuesday night Feb. 5th, seven o'clock, at the Baptist church, Mr. M. F. Jones will speak. We urge the members to be present as this is an important meeting.

On Wednesday night we will have a business meeting. O. P. Bush, Pastor.

Neatsburg, Ky.

Editor News.

Enclosed find check for \$1 to extend my time for your good paper. I think my time will expire about March 6th, but will be sure that I do not miss a number. All hail to Mr. Hamlett, and may the News prosper and that Charlie Harris be the next Senaor from this district.

Respectfully, W. F. N.

Married at the Manse.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Clyde Patterson and Miss Esther Dohoney, in company with a few friends, drove to the home of Rev. B. T. Watson, this city, where they were quietly married. The attendants were Mr. Harry Allen and Miss Ruth Stotts.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dohoney and is a young lady possessing many lovable traits of character and quite popular in the neighborhood where she resided.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson and is a very industrious young man, one who has many friends.

May their lives be spent on the sunny side of every path they may take, living to a good old age, prospering as the years come and go, is the wish of the Adair County News.

To the Teachers and Trustees of Adair County

The Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government desires certain information concerning the present labor conditions, the amount of live stock on hand; the extent in acreage of the various crops to be planted this year, the amount of labor required to plant, cultivate and harvest them.

Now to get such information the authorities have selected the officials of the school system, so let every teacher, trustee and worthy citizen help and we will get through with at once. Then the government will be better fortified and all of us greatly benefited.

Noah Loy Supt of Adair School.

Ed Stotts Gone to His Reward.

Last Sunday, after an illness of more than a year, Mr. Ed Stotts, who was a well-known citizen, who lived in the Bliss neighborhood, peacefully met his God.

The deceased was about seventy years old and had been a farmer all his life. He was an obliging neighbor and had many friends throughout the county. He will be greatly missed, not only by his family, but by the entire neighborhood where he was born and reared. He leaves a wife and several children, Miss Clarice Stotts, a popular Adair county teacher, being one of the number. He also leaves one brother, to our knowledge, Mr. Creed Stotts. Peace to his memory, sympathy for the surviving members of the family.

Paid List.

The following persons have sent in remittances and subscribed and paid for the News since our issue of last week:

Hon. Eli H. Brown, Jr., Frankfort, Ky., H. V. Montgomery, J. R. Garnett, R. R. Moss, H. C. Pike, Allen Kemp, J. L. Walker, Ray Conover, G. A. Atkins, Arthur Todd, R. S. Todd, E. S. Whitlock, Otis Lewis, Mrs. W. R. Walker, H. C. Baker, Rollin B. Patton, G. T. Herford, D. C. Wheeler, F. D. Cobb, W. H. Wade, W. R. Reynolds, J. L. Miller, Mrs. Lucy A. Harvey, W. J. Bean, A. W. Clark, G. B. Yates, E. M. Montgomery, Mrs. Leona M. Hurt, J. B. Montgomery, S. C. Neat, W. F. Neat, Rev. Thos. A. Murray, Miss Maggie Marrs, Mrs. Jo Coffey, Mrs. Hattie A. Paxton, S. F. Eubank, Bruce, Epperson, Lizzie Gentry, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Grissom, Leslie Johnson, Luther Grider, Hascal McDermott, J. W. Walker, W. J. Edgington, Cosby McBeth, J. D. Sharp, G. F. Humpres, J. P. McGaha, W. L. Fletcher, R. G. Loy, J. H. Squires, G. A. Dunbar, T. J. Epperson, Alvin Loy, Alfred Murrell.

One week from next Monday the Russell circuit court opens. This paper will be represented.

Last Notice.

On account of the unusual weather and other hindering causes we have extended to our subscribers in Columbia and Adair County the privilege of renewing at the rate of \$1 in advance. This privilege extended to subscribers in the county until Saturday Feb. 9th. On and after Feb. 11th, no subscription will be renewed or taken for less than \$1.50 per year paid in advance. We would be glad and would much prefer to publish the paper for \$1, but it is impossible to do so under present conditions of daily increasing prices and with the small amount of local advertising. A large number of our subscribers have indicated their preference for a good, newsy, readable weekly paper, even tho we have no advertising to help bear the cost, at \$1.50, rather than the cheap small sheet at \$1.00. All who have not settled up for arrearages please do so by Feb. 9. We are here to stay, and for the purpose and business of publishing the Adair County News for our life time. If there are any subscribers to the paper who want to subscribe for a term of years in advance they may do so and take advantage of the \$1.00 rate for as many years as they wish, provided it is done by Feb. 11th, inclusive. This notice applies to all.

Our Advertising Rates.

Display 20 cts per inch. Local readers 10 cts per line. Professional cards \$10.00 per year. Obituaries and Miscellaneous 5 to 10 cts per line, payable in advance.

We carry a complete line of all kinds of stationery and are equipped to do the highest grade and most artistic job and Book work.

Flood Items.

Mr. J. T. Goodman, who lives at Rowena, gives us the following, over the phone, of the doings of Cumberland river. "The river at this point is higher than it has been for sixty years, and untold damage is being done. A great deal of corn went with the tide, a commodious barn, which was owned by Hiram Ballou, was completely washed away, more logs went down the stream than ever before known, and my information is that Burnside is almost destroyed. It is distressing all along the river and many farmers have lost heavily. It will take many weeks for land owners to get their farms in shape. In Rowena the water is in the stores, and it is over the benches in the church building."

Baker & Morrison of this place, who operate a saw and stave mill, on Cumberland river sustained a considerable loss by flood last week. A large lot of lumber and other material were washed from the mill yard. Mr. Baker informs us that he can not tell at this time the extent of the firm's damage, but it is considerable. We hope it is not as much as were first reported—one thousand dollars.

There was evidently, from reports from Burkesville, distressing times there last week. Mr. R. K. Young was notified that forty families had to leave their residences, and that the waters were over the counters in some of the stores. The river he was told, was eight feet higher than ever before known.

Green river and Russell's creek were both high, but the flood of waters did not swell the streams any higher than you often see. The greatest damage on the creek as far as we know was the washing out the dam at Smith's mill.

We learn from Mr. Geo. Akin who lives at Sparksville, that the river at Burkesville was higher than ever before known. The water was all round the court-house.

News reaches us that Mr. Cyrus Campbell, who lives on Cumberland river, lost one hundred barrels of corn by the rise.

Colder Weather in 1899.

From the 19th to the 14th of February, 1899 thermometers in Kentucky registered as follows: Lebanon, 39 below. Carlisle, 35 below. Springfield, 32 below. Columbia, 35 below. Princeton, 30 below. Greensburg, 29 below. Elizabethtown, 26. Lexington, 24 below. Bardstown, 25 below.

WELL-KNOWN IN COLUMBIA.

Mr. Lewis H. Cabell Dies at His Home, Miami, Green County, Last Tuesday.

THE FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

People of Columbia were greatly surprised last Wednesday morning when a message came stating that Mr. L. H. Cabell died in the afternoon of the previous day.

The deceased was known to nearly all the residents of this place, having been a regular visitor to the town for many years. He was in his sixty-fourth year, and his entire life was spent on the farm where he died, he owning a part of his father's plantation, the whole body of land embracing about seven hundred acres.

He was the oldest son of Mr. Fred Cabell, who in his life time was one of the wealthiest men of Green county.

For several years the deceased had been in delicate health, and two or three years ago he went to Louisville and had a large goiter removed from his neck. From this operation he never fully recovered, and besides his heart action was bad. Notwithstanding his affliction he has gone over several counties during the last four years writing fire insurance.

In politics he was an ardent Democrat, taking an active part in every canvass since he reached his majority.

When quite a young man he made a profession of religion, united with the Presbyterian Church at Elineezer his membership being with that organization when he died.

The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, conducted by the pastor of his Church and the interment was in the Cabell grave yard.

He leaves a wife, who was before her marriage, Miss Florence Whitlock, and several children and three brothers to our knowledge.

Peace to his memory—sympathy for those who have been so sorely bereft.

Attention of Tobacco Raisers.

We are informed that some markets are circulating the report that they are from two to two and one-half dollars per one hundred higher than any market in the state. We the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse Co., of Campbellsville, Ky., do not wish to mislead you or spread broadcast throughout our territory, circulars or letters to create any false impressions, and then have you come to our market expecting fabulous prices, and go home disappointed and disappointed because you could not make a 20 percent average on your dark or a 30 percent average on your burley. The conditions that confront the Tobacco Market are such that has never existed in the history of the tobacco trade.

There has never before been an embargo on shipping tobacco from local districts, thereby causing a slump in prices. Not only has the price been affected by the uncertainty of transportation, both local and foreign, but by the care or condition of the tobacco as it is brought to the market and offered for sale. We ask the grower this question. What can the buyer do with wet tobacco when they can't ship to their manufacturer or a redryer, although he is forced to buy it at a reduced price?

Bring your tobacco to our market in good keeping condition. See that the stem will crack at least a third of the way of the hand. Grade it carefully at home and bring it to us and see for yourself. You will coincide with us in that, we hold the top averages. Our sales are publicly posted and we do not advertise any false reports in order to get a little commission. Those of you who expect to sell, watch the condition and bring your tobacco to us. We will open now in full blast if the weather permits and will handle the remainder of the crop to your best advantage.

On account of the order from the Fuel Commission, our sale will be discontinued on Mondays, only. Our sales will continue all other days as usual.

Sincerely Yours,
The Farmers Tobacco Warehouse Co.,
Campbellsville, Ky.,
Per, Sam Bottom,
Supervisor of Sales.

Farm For Sale.

The farm containing 22 acres, lying one quarter of mile to the right of Cane Valley, known as the Ma. y A. Wheat place, will be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the 8th day of this month. The sale will take place at the residence at 10 a. m. Geo. Bridgewater.

The YUKON TRAIL

A TALE OF THE NORTH
BY WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE

Copyright, 1907, by William MacLeod Raine.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—As a representative of the government Gordon Elliot is on his way to Alaska to investigate coal claims. The boat he meets and becomes interested in a fellow passenger whom he knows is Sheba O'Neill, also "going in." Colby Macdonald, active head of the land-grabbing syndicate under investigation, comes aboard. Macdonald is attacked by mine laborers whom he had discharged, and the active intervention of Elliot probably saves his life.

CHAPTER II.—Elliot and Macdonald become in a measure friendly, though the latter does not know that Elliot is on a mission which threatens to spoil plans of Macdonald to acquire millions of dollars through the unlawful exploitation of immensely valuable coal fields. Elliot also learns a lesson on the position occupied by Wally Seifridge, Macdonald's right-hand man, who is returning from a visit to "the States," where he had gone in an effort to convince the authorities that there was nothing wrong in Macdonald's methods.

CHAPTER III.—Elliot secures an introduction to Miss O'Neill and while the boat is taking on freight the pair set out to climb a locally famous mountain. They venture too high and reach a position from which it is impossible for Miss O'Neill to go forward or turn back.

CHAPTER IV.—Elliot leaves Sheba and at imminent peril of his life goes for assistance. He meets Macdonald, who had become alarmed for their safety, and they return and rescue Sheba.

CHAPTER V.—Landing at Kusik Elliot finds that old friends of his Mr. and Mrs. Paget, are the people whom Sheba has come to visit. Mrs. Paget is Sheba's aunt. At dinner Elliot reveals to Macdonald the object of his coming to Alaska. The two men, naturally antagonistic, now also become rivals for the hand of Sheba.

CHAPTER VI.—Macdonald, foreseeing failure of his financial plans, if Elliot secures the facts, sends Seifridge to Kusik to arrange matters so that Elliot will be deceived as to the true situation.

CHAPTER VII.—Elliot, on his way to Kamathah, wanders from the trail. He sees his horse in a marsh and is obliged to throw away rifle and provisions and all unnecessary clothing. After long struggles he realizes that he will never reach Kamathah, and resigns himself to death.

CHAPTER VIII.—At Kamathah, Gideon Holt, ex-pro prospector and bitter enemy of Macdonald, learns of Elliot's coming and determines to let him know the truth. Macdonald has Holt kidnapped and taken on a "prospecting" expedition. Elliot, barely alive, wanders into their camp and is rescued.

CHAPTER IX.—Holt recognizes Elliot and the two overpower the kidnappers and reach Kamathah. Holt gives Elliot the facts concerning the coal lands deal.

CHAPTER X.—Having all the information he wanted, Elliot, with Holt as guide, goes back to Kusik. On the way they meet a squaw, Metecese, with her child, who is Macdonald's son. Reaching Kusik Elliot is convinced that Diane Paget is the woman he has been seeking to rescue. Macdonald, hearing of this, sends his men to rescue Sheba and to kill Elliot.

CHAPTER XI.—Macdonald confesses to Sheba that he had wronged her father in a mining traction and makes financial settlement. Macdonald and Sheba become engaged, and Elliot is sent down the river on official business.

CHAPTER XII.—Genevieve Mallory, adventuress, who has determined to win Macdonald, learns of Metecese and her child and sends for them to confront Macdonald. They visit Sheba and she learns the truth. Macdonald blames Elliot for bringing the Indian woman to Kusik. Sheba breaks the engagement.

CHAPTER XIII.—Convinced that Elliot had lied and Metecese to visit Sheba Macdonald sends Seifridge to warn him to leave. Sheba, at once, threatening to shoot him, goes with Elliot to refuse to go, and produces a revolver.

"Of course you've got to finish your job. It doesn't all have to be done right now. Just for a week or two."

"You're your friend something else while you're on the subject. If I drop him, I'm sent free because he is interfering with me on duty. I'll put Seifridge on the stand to prove it. But



"Macdonald is a Bad Man With a Gat."

If he should kill me, his last chance for getting the Macdonald claims patented would be gone. The public would raise such a howl that the administration would have to throw your friend and the Guttenchilts overboard to save itself. I know that—and Macdonald knows it. So he stands to lose either way."

Paget knew this was true. But he could not drop the subject without the more appeal.

"He's not sore at you about the claims. You know that. It's because you brought the squaw up the river to see Sheba."

"I didn't bring her—hadn't a thing to do with that. I don't know who brought her, though I could give a good guess."

A gleam of hope showed in the eye of the engineer. "You didn't bring her? Diane said you threatened—"

"Maybe I did say I would. Anyhow, I thought better of it. But I'm glad someone had the sense to tell Miss O'Neill the truth."

"Who do you think brought her?"

"I'm not thinking on that subject out loud."

"But if you could show Mac—"

"That's up to you. I'll not lift a finger. I didn't start this war and I'm not making any peace overtures."

"You're as obstinate as the devil," smiled Peter, but in his heart he admired the downright of his friend.

The engineer went to Macdonald and gave a deleted version of his talk with Elliot. The Scotsman listened, a bitter, incredulous smile on his face.

"Says he didn't bring her, does he? Tell him from me that he lies. Your wife let out to me by accident that he threatened to bring her. Metecese and he came up on the boat together. He was with her at your house when she told her story. He's trying to save his hide. No chance."

"Elliot isn't a liar. When he says he didn't bring the woman, that satisfied me. I know he didn't do it," insisted Paget stiffly.

"Different here. Who else had any interest in bringing her except him? Nobody. Use your brains, Peter. He takes the first boat down the river. He comes back on the next one. She comes back, too. They couldn't figure I'd be at your house when they showed up there to tell the story. That's where Mr. Elliot slipped up."

Peter was of different stuff from Seifridge. He had something to say. So he said it.

"Times have changed, Mac. You can't shoot down this fellow without making all kinds of trouble. First thing, we'd lose our claims. The administration would drop you like a hot potato if you did a thing like that. Sheba would never speak to you again. Your friends would know in their hearts it was murder. You can't do it."

Macdonald's jaw clamped. "Then let him get out. That's my last word to him."

CHAPTER XIV.

Ambushed.

Colby Macdonald, in miner's boots and corduroy working suit, stood beside his horse with one arm thrown carelessly across its rump. He was about to start for Seven Mile Creek camp with \$2,700 in the saddlebags to pay the men there.

Diane was talking with him. "She's young and fine and spirited. Of course it was a great shock to her. She had been idolizing you. But I think she is beginning to understand things better. At any rate, she does not hate you any more. Give the girl time."

"You think she will—be reasonable?"

"I don't know. But I'm sure of one thing. She'll not be reasonable, as you call it, unless you are reasonable."

"You mean—Elliot?"

"Yes. She likes him very much. Do you know that when the Indian woman came he urged Sheba not to listen to her story?"

"Sounds likely—after he had spent his good money bringing her here," sneered the mine owner.

"He didn't. Gordon is a splendid fellow. He wouldn't lie," answered Diane hotly. "And one thing is sure—if you lay a finger on him for this, it will be fatal with Sheba. She will be through with you."

Macdonald had thought of this before. It had been coming to him from several different angles that he could not afford to gratify his desire to wipe this meddling young official from his path. He made a slow, sullen promise.

"All right. I'll let him alone. Peter can tell him."

Swinging to the saddle, he spurred his horse and cantered away. His mind was full of the problem that had come into his life. He rode abstractedly, so that he was at the lower ford of the creek almost before he knew it. A billowy thicket straggled down to the opposite bank of the stream on both sides of the road.

The horse splashed through the ford and took the little rise beyond with a rush. Just before reaching the brow of the hill, the animal stumbled and fell. As its rider went headlong, he caught a glimpse of a cord drawn taut across the path.

Macdonald, shaken by the fall, began slowly to rise. From the shadows of the billowy bushes two stooping figures rushed at him. He threw up an arm to ward off the club aimed at his head, but succeeded only in breaking the force of the blow. As he staggered back stunned, a bullet glanced along

his forehead and ridged a furrow through the thick hair. A second stroke of the club jarred him to the heels.

Though his mind was not clear, his body answered automatically the instinct that told him to close with his assailants. He lurched forward and gripped one, wrestling with him for the revolver. Vaguely he knew by the sharp, jagged shoots of pain that the second man was beating his head with a club. The warm blood dripped through his hair and blinded his eyes. Dazed and shaken, he yet managed to get the revolver from the man who had it. But it was his last effort. He was too far gone to use it. A blow on the forehead brought him unconscious to the ground bleeding from a dozen wounds.

On his way back to Seven Mile Creek camp Gordon Elliot rode down to the ford. In the dusk he was almost upon them before the robbers heard him. For a moment the two men stood gazing at him and he at the tragedy before him. One of the men moved toward his horse.

"Stop there!" ordered Gordon sharply, and reached for his revolver.

The man—it was the miner Northrup—jumped for Elliot and the field agent fired. Another moment and he was being dragged from the saddle. What happened next was never clear to him. He knew that both of the bandits closed in on him and that he was fighting desperately against odds. The revolver had been knocked from his hand and he fought with bare fists just as they did.

They quartered over the ground, for Gordon would not let either of them get behind him. They were larger than he, heavy, muscle-bound giants of great strength, but he was far more active on his feet. He jabbed and

sidestepped and retreated. More than once their heavy blows crashed on his face. His eyes dared not wander from them for an instant, but he was moving toward a definite plan. As he moved his feet were searching for the automatic he had dropped.

One of his feet, dragging over the ground, came into contact with the steel. With a swift side kick Gordon flung the weapon a dozen feet to the left. Presently, watching his chance, he made a dive for it.

Trelawney, followed by Northrup, turned and ran. One of them caught Macdonald's horse by the bridle. He swung to the saddle and the other man clambered on behind. There was a clatter of hoofs and they were gone.

Elliot stooped over the battered body that lay huddled at the edge of the water. So badly had the face been beaten and hammered that it was not until he had washed the blood from the wounds that Gordon recognized Macdonald.

Opening the coat of the insensible man, Gordon put his hand against the heart. He could not be sure whether he felt it beating or whether the throbbing came from the pulses in his finger tips. As well as he could he bound up the wounds with handkerchiefs and stanching the bleeding. With ice-cold water from the stream he drenched the bruised face. A faint sigh quivered through the slack, inert body.

Gordon hoisted Macdonald across the saddle and led the horse through the ford. He walked beside the animal to town, and never had two miles seemed to him so far. With one hand he steadied the helpless body that lay like a sack of flour balanced in the trough of the saddle.

Kusik at last lay below him, and when he descended the hill to the suburbs almost the first house was the one where the Pagets lived.

Elliot threw the body across his shoulder and walked up the walk to the porch. He kicked upon the door with his foot. Sheba answered the knock, and at sight of what he carried the color faded from her face.

"Macdonald has been hurt—badly," he explained quickly.

"This way," the girl cried, and led him to her own room.

"Get Diane—and a doctor," ordered Gordon after he had laid the unconscious man on the white sheet.

While he and Diane undressed the mine owner Sheba got a doctor on the telephone. The wounded man opened his eyes after a long time, but there was in them the glaze of delirium. He recognized none of them. All night he raved, and his delirious talk went back to the wild scenes of his earlier life. Sometimes he swore savagely; again he made quiet, deadly threats; but always his talk was of crime and

vigilant and vigorous. Nothing foul or slimy came to the surface in those hours of unconscious babbling.

The doctor would make no promises. "He's a mighty sick man. The cuts are deep, and the hammering must have jarred his brain terribly. If it was anybody but Macdonald, I wouldn't give him a chance," he told Diane when he left in the morning to get breakfast. "But Macdonald has tremendous vitality. Of course if he lives it will be because Mr. Elliot brought him in so soon."

Gordon walked with the doctor as far as the hotel. A brown, thin, leathery man undraped himself from a chair in the lobby when Elliot opened the door. He was officially known as the chief of police of Kusik. Incidentally he constituted the whole police force. Generally he was referred to as Gopher Jones on account of his habit of spasmodic prospecting.

"I got to put you under arrest, Mr. Elliot," he explained.

"What for?" demanded Gordon, surprised.

"Doc thinks it will run to murder I reckon."

The field agent was startled. "You mean—Macdonald?"

The brown man chewed his quiet steadily. "You done guessed it."

"That's absurd, you know. What evidence have you got?"

"First off, you'd had trouble with him. It was common talk that when you and Mac met, guns were going to pop. You bought an automatic revolver two days ago. You was seen practicing with it."

"He had threatened me."

"You want to be careful what you say, Mr. Elliot. It will be used against you." Gopher shot a squirt of oil of bacco unerringly at the open door of the stove. "You was seen talking with Trelawney and Northrup. Money passed from you to them."

"I gave them a loan of ten dollars each because they were broke. Is that criminal?" demanded Gordon angrily.

"That's your story. You'll get a chance to tell it to the jury. I shouldn't wonder. Maybe they'll believe it. You never can tell."

"Believe it! Why, you muttonhead I found him where he was bleeding to death and brought him in."

"That's what I heard say. Kinda queer, ain't it, you happened to be the man that found him?"

"Nothing queer about it. I was riding in from Seven Mile Creek camp. Gordon was exasperated, but not at all alarmed.

"So you was. While you was out at the camp you asked one of the boys how big the pay roll would be."

"Does that prove I was planning a hold-up? Isn't that the last thing I would have asked if I had intended robbery?"

"Don't ask me. I ain't no psychologist. All I know is you took an interest in the bank roll on the way."

"I'm here for the government investigating Macdonald. I was getting information—earning my pay. Can you understand that?"

Gopher chewed his cud impassively. "Sure I can, and I been earning mine. By the way, how come you to be beat up so bad, Mr. Elliot?"

"I had a fight with the robbers."

"Sure it wasn't with the robbed? That split lip of yours looks to me plumb like Mac's John Hancock."

Elliot flushed angrily. "Of course if you intend to believe me guilty—"

"Now, there ain't no manner o' use in gettin' hot up, young fellow. Maybe you did it; maybe you didn't. Anyhow, you'll gimme that gun you been totin' these last few days."

Gordon's hand moved toward his hip. Then he remembered.

"I haven't it. I left it—"

"You left it at the ford—with one shell empty. That's where you left it," interrupted the officer.

"Yes. I fired at Northrup as he rushed me."

"Un-huh," assented Jones, impudent unbelief in his eye. "At Northrup or at Macdonald?"

"What do you think I did with the money, then? Did I eat it?"

"Not so you could notice it. Since you put it to me flat-foot, you gave it to your partners. You didn't want it. They did. They have got the horse too—and they're hitting the high spots to make their getaway."

Elliot was locked up in the flimsy jail without breakfast. He was furious, but as he paced up and down the narrow beat beside the bed his anger gave way to anxiety. Surely the Pagets could not believe he had done such a thing. And Sheba—would she accept as true this weight of circumstantial evidence that was piling up against him?

It could all be explained so easily. And yet—the facts fitted like links of a chain to condemn him. He went over them one by one. The babbling tongue of Seifridge that had made common gossip of the impending tragedy in which he and Macdonald were the principals—his purchase of the automatic—his public meeting with two known enemies of the Scotsman, during which he had been seen to give them money—his target practice with the new revolver—the unhappy chance that had taken him out to Seven-Mile Creek Camp the very day of the robbery—his casual questions of the miners—even the finding of the body by him. All of these dove-tailed with the hypothesis that his partners in crime were to escape and bear the blame, while he was to bring the body back to town and assume innocence.

Paget was admitted to his cell later in the morning by Gopher Jones. He shook hands with the prisoner. Jones retired.

"Tough luck, Gordon," the engineer said.

"What does Sheba think?"

"We haven't told her you have been

arrested. I heard it only a little while ago."

"And Diane?"

"Yes, she knows."

"Well?" demanded Gordon brusquely.

Peter looked at him in questioning surprise. "Well, what?" He caught the meaning of his friend. "Try not to be an ass, Gordon. Of course she knows the charge is ridiculous."

The chip dropped from the young man's shoulder. "Good old Diane. I might have known," he said with a new cheerfulness.

"I think you might have," agreed Peter dryly. "By the way, have you had any breakfast?"

"No. I'm hungry, come to think of it."

"I'll have something sent in from the hotel."

"How's Macdonald?"

"He's alive—and while there's life there is hope."

"Any news of the murderers?" asked Gordon.

"Posses are combing the hills for them. They stole a packhorse from a truck gardener up the valley. It seems they bought an outfit for a month yesterday—said they were going prospecting."

They talked for a few minutes longer, mainly on the question of a lawyer and the chances of getting out on bond. Peter left the prisoner in very much better spirits than he had found him.

CHAPTER XV.

"God Save You Kindly."

A nurse from the hospital had relieved Diane and Sheba at daybreak. They slept until the middle of the afternoon, then under orders from the doctor walked out to take the air. The fever of the patient was subsiding. He slept a good deal, and in the intervals between had been once or twice quite rational.

The thoughts of the cousins drew their steps toward the jail. Sheba looked at Diane.

"Will they let us pass, do you think?"

"Perhaps. We can try."

Gopher Jones was not proof against the brisk confidence with which Mrs. Paget demanded admittance.

The prisoner was sitting on the bed. His heart jumped with gladness when he looked up.

Diane shook hands cheerfully. "How is the criminal?"

"Better for hearing your kind voice," he answered.

His eyes strayed to the ebullient girl in the background. They met a troubled smile, grave and sweet.



"Tough Luck, Gordon," the Engineer Said.

"Awfully good of you to come to see me," he told Sheba gratefully. "How is Macdonald?"

"Better, we hope. He knew Diane this afternoon."

"We haven't talked to Mr. Macdonald yet about the attack on him," Diane explained. "But he must have recognized the men. There are many footprints at the ford, showing how they moved over the ground as they fought. So he could not have been unconscious from the first blow."

"Unless they were masked he must have known them. It was light enough," agreed Elliot.

"Peter is still trying to get the officers to accept bail, but I don't think he will succeed. There is a good deal of feeling in town against you."

"Because I am supposed to be an enemy to an open Alaska, I judge."

"Mainly that. Wally Seifridge has been talking a good deal. He takes it for granted that you are guilty. We'll have to wait in patience till Mr. Macdonald speaks and clears you."

Gopher stuck his head in at the door. "You'll have to go, ladies. Time's up."

When Sheba bade the prisoner good-by it was with a phrase of the old Irish vernacular. "God save you kindly."

He knew the peasant's answer to the wish and gave it. "And you, too."

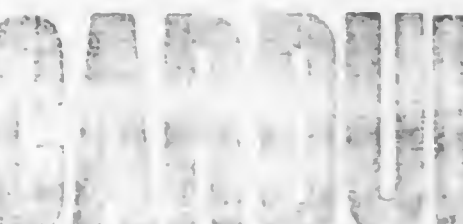
The girl left the prison with a mist in her eyes. Her cousin looked at her with a queer, ironic little smile of affection. To be in trouble was a sure passport to the sympathy of Sheba. Now both her lovers were in a sad way. Diane wondered which of them would gain most from this new twist of fate.

Selfridge had been shocked at the sight of Macdonald. The terrible bent-

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? I did, and soon saw it was helping me. After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE



The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of energy caused from any of these complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it has helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

167

ing and the loss of blood had sapped all the splendid, vital strength of the Scotsman. His battered head was swathed in bandages, but the white face was bruised and disfigured. The wounded man was weak as a kitten; only the steady eyes told that he was still strong and unconquered.

"I want to talk business for a minute, Miss Seifridge. Will you please step out?" said Macdonald to his nurse.

She hesitated. "The doctor says—"

"Do as I say, please!"

The nurse left them alone. Wally told the story of the evidence against Elliot in four sentences. His chief caught the point at once.

After Seifridge had gone, the wounded man lay silent thinking out his program. Not for a moment did he doubt that he was going to live, and his brain was already busy planning for the future. He knew now that in the violence of his anger against Elliot, he had made a mistake. To have killed his rival would have been fatal to the Kamathah coal claims, would have alienated his best friends, and would have prejudiced hopelessly his chances with Sheba. Fate had been kind to him. He had been in the wrong and it had put him in the right. By the same out of the cards young Elliot had been thrust down from an impregnable position to one in which he was a discredited suspect. With all this evidence to show that he had conspired against Macdonald, his report to the department would be labor lost.

Diane came into the sickroom stripping her gloves after the walk. Macdonald smiled feebly at her and fired the first shot of his campaign to defeat the enemy.

"Has Elliott been captured yet?" he asked weakly.

The keen eyes of his hostess fastened upon him. "Captured! What do you mean? It was Gordon Elliot that brought you in and saved your life."

"Brought me from where?"

"From where he found you unconscious—at the ford."

"That's his story, is it?"

The young woman stood with her gloves crushed tight in both hands. It was her nature to be always a partisan. Without any reserve she was for Gordon in this new fight upon him. What had Wally Seifridge been saying to Macdonald? Did the mine owner mean to suggest that he had identified Elliot as one of his assailants? The thing was preposterous.

And yet—that was plainly what he had meant to imply. If he told such a story, things would go hard with Gordon. In court it would clinch the case against him by supplying the one missing link in the chain of circumstantial evidence.

Continued next week

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds. Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

Office:—Over Sullivan's Barber Shop

L. H. Jones

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Special attention given Diseases of all Domestic Animals.

Office at Residence, 1 mile of town, on Jamestown road.

Phone 114 G.

Columbia, Ky.

15 Years Practice Consultation Free

Dr. James Menzies

OSTEOPATH

Butler Bldg on Public Square.

COLUMBIA, KY.

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg up stairs.

Columbia, - Kentucky

DENTAL OFFICE

Dr. James Triplett

DENTIST

OVER PAULI DRUG CO.

Columbia, Ky.

RES PHONE 29. OFFICE PHONE

Mrs. Ellen O'Grady was appointed a Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City yesterday, with the rank of Fifth Deputy, thereby shattering a precedent of the New York police department. She will have charge of the "white slave" traffic cases and look after missing girls.

Dr. Granville Haynes, prominent Louisville surgeon, has been enrolled in the medical corps of the Good Samaritan Base Hospital, Unit No. 40, according to announcement made by Dr. David B. Haynes, director of the unit. Officers are now expected to be trained in the new hospital.

Assuming an attitude of defiance several Louisville saloon men kept open their places of business yesterday, heatless Monday, despite protests on the part of hotel proprietors and others whose bars were closed.

Two concerns engaged on Government contracts—the Henry Smith & Sons Company shipping plant at Curtis Bay and the Oelia Woolens Mills near Baltimore—were burned with losses of \$500,000 and \$200,000 respectively.

Joseph B. DeJarnette, of Bourbon, was found dead in his home with a rifle by his side. He was 64 years old and a man of much prominence in his section. He alone at home when the tragedy occurred.

The Chicago Nationals paid \$50,000 for Pitcher Alexander and his battery mate, Bill Killifer.

SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that Will be of Interest to all Readers of the News.

BY JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 3.

When the first constitution of Kentucky was adopted, on the 19th of April 1792, there were nine counties in the state, viz:

Jefferson, Lincoln, Fayette, Nelson, Mercer, Madison, Bourbon, Woodford, and Mason. Adair was then a part of Lincoln.

In the year 1792, Green County was formed from a part of Lincoln, and in the year 1801, Adair was formed from a part of Green.

At the time of the adoption of the second Constitution for the State viz: The 17th, of August 1799, there were twenty-five counties, Bourbon, Bracken, Campbell, Clark, Christian, Fayette, Franklin, Fleming, Garrard, Green Harrison, Jefferson, Jessamine, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Madison, Montgomery, Mercer, Nelson, Shelby, Scott, Woodford, Washington, and Warren.

Col. Wm. Casey, who at that time resided near the town of Columbia, was the member of that Convention from Green, Adair not then being a county. We will refer to him more particularly further on.

The first county court for the new county of Adair was held on the 24th, day of May, 1802, at the house of James Walker, Esq. and the court was composed of Nathan Montgomery, James Gilmer, Robert Todd, Daniel Trabue, Martin Warren, John Stapp, William Burbridge, and Robert Thomas, Justices.

Benj. Bowmar was the first sheriff, and William Caldwell Clerk, and qualified as such. At the same time, William McNeely and Leon Bradley qualified as Surveyors, and Philip Winfrey, as Constable. McNeely continued to hold the office of Surveyor for many years and did, perhaps more surveying than any other man in this part of the State. His surveys are produced in many very case involving the title to land in the county of Adair, and the adjoining counties, and when the original survey, or patent is involved.

William Caldwell was also Clerk of the court of Quarter Session, and of the Circuit court when afterwards organized.

He held the position of Circuit court clerk until June 1841, when he resigned, and his son, Junius Caldwell, was appointed in his stead, and the position of County court Clerk until 1851, when he was succeeded by his said son in that position.

The house of James Walker was selected as the place for the temporary holding of the court.

James Walker was one of the men who was active in having the county seat located at Columbia, having donated a body of land as an inducement to its location there.

At the June term of the County court, the place for holding courts as a permanent seat of justice was fixed on the public square of the town of Columbia, on lands purchased of Blackmore Hughes in the year 1800, and it was ordered that the public

building be erected there.

Daniel Trabue, Creed Haskins and Wm. Caldwell, who were also active in securing its location, were appointed by the court a committee to lay off the ground on which the public buildings were to be erected. At the same time we find the following order entered:

"Ordered that Robert Tilford, Benjamin Bowmar, William McNeely, and Nicholas Taylor, Gent. be commissioners to contract with James Walker, Sr. for his donation of 20 acres of land to the public on fixing the public square at Columbia, as also with the proprietors of Columbia for the purpose of securing the \$100, the spring, and the public Square by them given to the public.

The land embracing the ground on which Columbia was located had been bought of Hughes by the said Trabue, Haskins and Caldwell.

At that day, in the location of towns as well as the selection of the site for a dwelling house, the spring and its accessibility was a very important consideration and it is observed that the court in this instant was careful to have it embraced in the contract as a part of the property belonging to the town.

As we understand, this old spring, which the founders of the town were so particular to secure, has been enclosed as private property for many years in one of the lots of the town, and very few of the citizens of the place know of its location.

The well-digger, with his hand power, his horse power, and his gasoline engine has rendered it quite unimportant where the old spring is, or whether the water is running from it or not.

Samuel Brents and John Emerson were the first attorneys admitted to practice in this court. They were both residents of Greensburg at the time. At the same term of court Nicholas Taylor qualified as Coroner, and Philip Winfrey, as Constable.

On the 23rd of August the first order was entered looking to the erection of public buildings, and the most pressing demand seemed to be for a jail. At that time the first to receive attention. It was ordered in the following terms, and somewhat primitive in style, or could be so regarded at the time. The following were its dimensions, viz: twelve feet square in the clear, two stories high; the floor to be one foot thick, square timber, the first story to be 7 feet high in the clear, the upper story to be 8 feet high, the walls to be 2 feet thick, square timber of one foot, one cut door, one trap door, 2 windows above, and one below, one foot square and each well ironed.

But this was not the only arrangement made for the proper care, and entertainment of prisoners. Disposed to be very hospitable, they provided yet another place at public expense—a place where their guests could have a better view than that afforded by the little windows, and where they could not only see, but where they could also be seen. It was placed conspicuously on the public square, and was very much calculated to attract attention to those who, for the time being, occupied it. The order referred to, provided for the erection of a "complete pillory

and stocks on the public square." As it is written.—

Times change, and modes of punishment change with them. It would be a strange sight to see a man or woman in the stocks now, ankles, wrists and neck locked in between strong boards; exposed to the jeers of the boys of the street, to the gaze of the passersby, and to the hungry assaults of gnats and flies, but it was one of the ways they had in former times, of dealing with the violators of law in minor offenses.

The stock and its companion piece, the whipping post have disappeared, and in their stead we have substituted the ball and chain, and rock pile.

The same term of court at which arrangements were made for the pillory and stocks, an order was entered for a "stray pound." It was to be 60 feet square, white oak posts, and good rails.

On the 23rd of September, 1802, an order was entered for the building of a court-house, and the plan of the house agreed upon. Hugh Beard, Andrew Ewing and James Walker were appointed to let the contract.

The contractors for the building of the court-house were Wm. Sutton and Robert Ball, and the contract price 700 pounds.

The clerk's office was built in the year 1812 by Wm. Diddle and Benj. Lampton. Lampton, as will be seen further on, was the grandfather of Mark Twain.

The committee to superintend the building of the court-house were Wm. Hurt, Chas. Creel, and Robert Rowland.

Henry Winfrey was the first minister authorized by the county court to solemnize the rites of matrimony in the county, the order entered at the August term, 1802.

At the September term, the tavern rates for the county were fixed. It may be a matter of interest to the reader of today to know what were the rates for such service, and the character of the entertainment.

We give the wording of the order:

For a warm dinner with two courses, 1 shilling, 6 pence.

For a cold dinner with two courses, 1 shilling.

Breakfast, copper, with tea or coffee, 1 shilling, 6 pence.

Lodging, night, (clean sheets) 6 pence.

Rum or Pot Still brandy, per quart, 3 shillings.

Whisky, per quart, 1 shilling, 6 pence.

Cider, per quart, 1 shilling.

Beer, per quart, 9 pence.

Wine, per quart, 7 shillings, 6 pence.

Corn or oats, per gallon, 6 pence, and the same for pasture per night.

It was a very thoughtful provision the old justices made in regard to lodging, when they arranged for clean sheets, and this too, for the modest sum of six pence.

We have no intimation as to what the charge was for other than clean sheets, but we suppose a reasonable reduction was made.

It is sometimes said by those who look at the dark side, that we are rapidly going to the bad. They tell us "that times are not what they used to be" in the good old days, and we can readily agree with them, especially as

regards the wide latitude in the choice of drinks. Men may differ, however, as to which were the better times. The limitation then was not upon the quantity or the grade, but only upon the price to be paid for it. One could have wine, brandy, rum, whisky, "cider," or beer as might suit his purse or taste, and if perchance, he did not have clean sheets on his bed, he had the opportunity and the privilege of getting "three sheets in the wind" at the taverns of the country, or as it might be differently expressed gentlemanly drunk.

We would not say ought to detract from the good old days of our fathers, or for the reverence in which we hold them and their lives, yet we would regret to lose the belief, which grows with the experience of years, that the world is better now than it was an hundred years ago, and that it will be much better a century hence than it is now.

Many of us can remember (and it is not very far in the past,) when a hotel, without a saloon in connection with it, was the exception. The saloon was regarded as an indispensable adjunct to it. The farmers of that day regarded it in that light, and it would have been difficult to convince them otherwise. We have grown to look at it from a different standpoint, and now the saloon is regarded not only as unnecessary and objectionable, but to many, as a positive nuisance.

The time was, when the days work done, a "wee bit" of it was needed to tone the system up for supper, and after a night's rest, a little more was desirable as an appetizer for breakfast; some used it thru the day to ward off heat or cold as it might be, (it was just as good for one as the other,) and others, without regard to heat or cold, took it "just for the stomach sake."

That the times have changed in this respect is certainly not a cause for regret to thinking people who have seen and appreciated the evils of the liquor traffic.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1850 the magistrates were elected by the people.

The first county judge was elected under the constitution of 1850.

At the first term of court, Samuel G. Sudder was elected county Attorney, and Sinclair Wheat Clerk.

In 1850 E. C. Winfrey was elected judge, and was re-elected three times, and served the office of judge until 1862, when he was succeeded by Richard F. Barnett, who served for two terms, until 1870, when Parker C. Hardin was elected for one term. He in turn was followed by John D. Mourning for one term. In 1878 A. E. Sallee was elected to the office, and held it until his death, which occurred in 1896. Junius Hancock filled out his unexpired term of a year or more by election of the magistrates. In 1897, John W. Butler was elected to the position; in 1901, Thomas A. Murrell; in 1905 Judge Junius Hancock; in 1909, N. H. Moss. Geo. T. Herriford succeeded him and Walter S. Sinclair is the present incumbent.

Nat Gaither was county attorney during the second term of Judge Willis. In 1832, James T. Bramlette was elected, but re-

signed, and Wm. Stewart was appointed, and later he resigned and Parker C. Hardin filled out the unexpired term. H. C. Baker was elected in 1866, resigned and James Garnett filled out the unexpired term. Succeeding him F. R. Winfrey served one term; C. M. Sallee one term; J. R. Sampson, one term; Wm. Stewart, one term; M. F. Winfrey, one term; Rollin Hurt, two terms; James Garnett, Jr., two terms; Paul Smythe, one term; Gordon Montgomery, two terms. Wm. A. Coffey, elected Nov. 1917, is now in office.

John W. Butler succeeded Sinclair Wheat as clerk, and served for two terms. George W. Nell was then elected for one term. W. F. Neat for one term, L. B. Hild for one term; Mont Cravens, for one term; M. H. Marcum, two terms, T. R. Sallee, four terms. He was succeeded by Walker Bryant, and he in turn by the present incumbent, S. C. Neat.

To be continued

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of the churches in this city extend a cordial invitation to all to attend the following services:

Presbyterian Church, Past. J. W. Watson

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

Congregational Worship 11 a. m.

Evening Service at 7 p. m. on the second and fourth Sundays.

Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8:30. Sunday-school topics discussed at 9:30.

Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabaths.

METHODIST CHURCH.

L. F. Piercey, Pastor.

Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Epworth League 6:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

B. Y. P. U. meeting 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday of each month.

Missionary Society, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month.

F. H. Burton, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE STAY CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. FEB. 6, 1918

PREDICTS END OF THE WAR.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson, in the course of a message to the farmers of America, delivered through the Farmers Conference at Urbana, Ill., made the following very remarkable and significant statement, which is taken here to express the President's view that the end of the world war will come during the present year.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces which fight for the freedom, the freedom of men all over the world, as well as our own depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials, and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory, because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice."

There has been much talk about the American army being made up of young men, not hardened for service, and too much time is devoted to training them. In order to enlighten the people it is well enough to state that statistics given by the Boston Herald, not of 2,500,000 of Northern soldiers in the civil war, including re-enlistments, there were 1,189,789 under 21; 1,151,428 under 18; 814,897 under 17; 231,051 under 16; 104,897 under 15; 1,528 under 14; 200 were under 13; 27 were under 12. In this war volunteers under 18 are not accepted.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a few bills, but the real work of the session will not come to light until it enters its last week. Beginning at that time bills will be put over at the rate of a score a day.

At the November election, 1919, the people of Kentucky will vote whether or not the State shall be "bone dry." Both the Senate and the House have voted and the proposition to submit the measure to the voters of the State is now a law. The measure became law without the Governor's signature.

There are Republicans in Kentucky very unlike the cynlin horn Morrow who could if their party could arise to the opportunities that untoward circum-

stances seem to forebode on account of the two winged machine domination of the Democratic party in Kentucky, who could on account of their past splendid record for honest and efficient service to the people be expected to make good for the early regeneration and restoration of real democracy in Kentucky. Judge McKenzie Moss, of Bowling Green, is one of these men and he would not do discredit to Kentucky as either Governor or Senator. Judge W. W. Jones, of our own Columbia, would suit us better if we could choose for the Republican party. If the party could wisely see that continued subservience to men of the Morrow and Jack Oliver type will bring to that party what the Palmer-Haly and the Brown-Brown alternate regimes in the Democratic Party for the past 20 years has done for Jeffersonian Democracy in Kentucky, they would wisely offer the people the services of their best men.

Kentucky should be more concerned about making her tax laws fair and equitable—democratic, rather than for the purpose of paying the state debt.

Adjust the tax laws and other laws so that the public school funds can be increased sufficiently to give Kentucky a uniform nine months rural school term with more uniformly and better paid teachers, and in a short time the state will be amply able as a good business proposition to carry a debt of thirty million and make it pay.

THE GREENSBURG

TOBACCO MARKET.

The editor on last Thursday spent a comfortable and delightful afternoon and night in the historic Green River Hotel in the interesting old town of Greensburg. Disappointed in failure to see our old friend Woodson Lewis, the mogul merchant and financier of the Green River Metropolis, the forenoon of Friday was enjoyably devoted to observation on the breaks of the Greensburg Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse. About 80,000 pounds 75 per cent of which was Burley, sold for good average prices considering that the weather and day were most unfavorable for a good market. Both Manager Howard and Secretary Deane estimate that at least fifty per cent of the crop, representing perhaps the best in quality of this growth is still in the hands of the farmer, and that within the next week or two weather conditions and increased prices will see the rest of the crop coming into this market very rapidly.

THE BUCHANAN-LYON

CO. AT COLUMBIA.

Returning from Greensburg the afternoon was spent in that always delightful city of Campbellsville. A visit with editor Hancock, of The Taylor County Leader, in its large and commodious new quarters on Main Street was to us a revelation of progress and enterprise. Campbellsville is indeed a fortunate town to have facing each other, on her principal street, two of the best equipped and most attractive looking newspaper plants in Kentucky. Editor Gozder of The News-Journal found time after his meeting with the Boy Scouts in the evening to enter-

Attention, Tobacco Growers

Sales on The Farmers Tobacco Warehouse Co. Floors, Campbellsville, Ky., were much better Thursday. Good tobacco, in good condition, sold much higher; bidding was spirited on all grades with a general advance of \$1.50.

The Burley sale indicated old time prices, notwithstanding the break was not all together extra in quality. Several packages sold from \$28.00 to \$34.00.

Get ready now to market your tobacco, but bring it in good keeping condition. Respectfully yours,

The Farmers Tobacco Warehouse Co.

Incorporated

Per Sam Bottom, Supervisor of Sales

tain us profitably with discussion of topics on the most up-to-date things in advertising and newspaperdom.

The most interesting places that we visited in Campbellsville are the great new plant of The Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse Co., and the big block occupied by the Buchanan-Lyon Co.

The Buchanan-Lyon Co., will as soon as the weather permits, and after the finishing touches have been put to their new building in Columbia, open up what bids fair to be the biggest business enterprise that Columbia has ever enjoyed. Everybody in Columbia has been curious to know what good things of prosperity this new house that has been building all winter would bring to us. The secret is now out. In addition to their up-to-date garage and automobile supply house, they will carry a complete line of groceries, hardware, and farmer's supplies for the wholesale trade of Adair and adjoining counties. In our conversation with members of the firm we learned that the business would be run for the wholesale trade only. The fact that the Lyon boys went from Columbia, and are now coming back to infuse new business life into their native city is sufficient to warrant a rosy outlook for not only their big enterprise but for the general prosperity of every business interest in Columbia.

THE FARMERS TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AT CAMPBELLVILLE

This is an educational institution. It would pay any farmer to spend an hour with Sam Bottom on the floor of this big new house, or with its President, Mr. Davis, the genial Main Street merchant of Campbellsville. It would pay every farmer to be with Mr. Bottom on the floor of the warehouse while the tobacco is being unloaded from the wagons and prepared for a sale to get the benefit of his instruction on handling tobacco for market in order to secure the best prices. He will show you how and why it pays the farmer to bring his tobacco to market in the right condition. If his suggestions were followed and the farmer would pay more attention to methods of handling and marketing tobacco, there is no doubt on earth that the seller would be benefited by an increase in price of from ten to twenty per cent on the hundred pounds.

WAR NEWS.

(By Associated Press.)

Throughout Germany, and especially in the industrial sections of the North, the strike movement is spreading, and more than 700,000 workmen are reported idle. Strikers and soldiers are reported to have collided in a suburb of Berlin and lives were lost. In several instances

the troops are said to have refused to fire on the strikers.

Hamburg and Berlin appear to be the most seriously affected, and according to one Hamburg newspaper a state of siege has been proclaimed in Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck.

The workers in government and private dock yards at Kiel have joined the movement as have more workers in the industrial cities and towns along the Rhine and in Westphalia. In the important Bavarian manufacturing towns of Nuremberg and Furth, the workmen are out.

Three important Berlin newspapers, including the Socialist Vorwaerts, have been suppressed. The head of the great Krupp works and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have appealed to the workers to stay at their tasks the Field Marshal declaring that the strikes must cease. Before its suppression Vorwaerts printed an ultimatum to the government in which the workers demanded a general peace without annexations, amelioration of the food situation; the lessening of military law and the democratization of State institutions.

British newspaper correspondents in Holland are uncertain whether the strike movement is real or manufactured. One says that the government is behind it in the hope that it will affect the entente allied countries and

bring about peace, while another believes that the government desires to use the movement to break off the negotiations with Russia. The Swiss frontier has been closed and it is expected there that the strike situation in Germany soon will reach a crisis.

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—An official statement issued today by the Bolshevik government says that the 'New Workmen's and Peasants' Red Army will serve to support the coming social revolution in Europe."

London, Jan. 31.—The German strike is still growing in magnitude, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports. In Berlin 700,000 persons are on strike, he reports, 53,000 of these being women.

(By The Associated Press.)

For the second time since the American troops entered the front lines in France their position has been raided by the Germans.

After a violent artillery barrage and during a heavy fog the enemy attacked an American position on an unnamed sector of the French front Wednesday morning. Two Americans were killed, four wounded and one is reported missing. It is believed that the missing soldier is a German prisoner.

On the sector which was raided have occurred the casualties sent out from Washington during the past few days. For military reasons it was considered inadvisable to send earlier reports. Most of the deaths and most of the wounds were caused by shrapnel.

American cannon and machine guns have replied to the Germans and it is believed their casualties equal or exceed those among Gen. Pershing's troops. In the first raid, on November 3 the American losses were three killed, five wounded and twelve made prisoner by the enemy.

We Can Save

Your Sole

As the SOLE is the part of the shoe which bears the weight of the body, it is the most important part of the shoe.

We Are Shoe Surgeons.

We pay only for the worn part, but unlike other shoe repairs—we substitute a whole, healthy part in its place. Our one great mission is to prolong the life of your shoes.

Let us help you buck the high cost of living.

Special Attention given to all orders—Shoes returned same day received. Work guaranteed.

Parcel Post Shoe Shop

W. T. Coppock Man'gr,
Campbellsville, Ky.

James Hawkins, Expert Shoemaker.
Located above 5 and 10c. Store.

Columbia Barber Shop

LOY & LOWE

In The Jeffries Hotel

A Sanitary Shop, Where Both Satisfaction
And Gratification Are Guaranteed

Give Us A Trial And Be Convinced.

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

Adair County News

Will Furnish

You all kinds of Job Work on short notice. We use the best material and our work is clean and up-to-date in workmanship. Send us your order for Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements and Envelopes, in fact anything in the Printing Line. Get prices on Catalogue Work.

Adair County News

Columbia, Ky.

The Buchanan-Lyon Company,

Campbellsville, Kentucky,

Before the Trees begin to Bud and the Apple Blossom Time, We will open in Columbia our building at the front door of your City by Uncle Sam's Post Office, where you turn the corner and get your first glimpse of Columbia's Stately Court House and Beautiful Public Square.

The Ford Universal Car Will Continue To Be Our Specialty.

International Trucks

Automobile Accessories

Garage With Competent Workmen

Guaranteed Service To All

Our Business in Columbia will be strictly Wholesale and Jobbing. We shall have a large and Complete line of Groceries, Buggies, Hardware, Harness, Implements, Etc.

For The Wholesale Trade Only.

We are native Sons of Columbia and Adair County, and J. W. Buchanan is well known to every farmer and business man in this section of the Penyrile.

Buchanan-Lyon Co. = Columbia, Ky.

Gradyville.

The weather was a little milder last week.

J. A. Wheeler and J. F. Gilpin, of Sparksville, were in our midst last Tuesday.

Our people are getting up plenty of wood this week, preparing for the next snow.

Garnett Dowell was at Greensburg the first of the week.

Mr. Luther Wiles, one of our best farmers, was on the Greensburg road last Saturday day or so of last week.

Some of Mr. G. E. Nell's family are quarantined with measles this week.

W. G. Pickett, of Pickett, spent several days of last week, weighing up tobacco for Neil Bros., at this place.

P. H. Keltner, one of our best citizens, was confined to his room several days of last week with lagrippe.

Mr. Compton, of Louisville, the income tax man, spent two days with us last week. While here he had quite a number of citizens in to see him.

Mr. G. W. Dillon, one of Breeding's best business men, was in our midst one day last week. While here he called on the income tax man.

Mr. E. R. Baker, who has been in the grocery business here for the past year or so, sold his stock of groceries to Wilmore & Moss, and has accepted a position with them for salesman in their general store for the ensuing year.

Mr. Sam Dudley and Thompson Baker, of Farmingdale, Ill.,

who have been visiting their relatives here for the past month or so, started for their homes the first of the week.

Mr. T. W. Dowell sold last week, one-half interest in his roller mill, at this place, to Mr. Leslie Dudley for \$1,800. Mr. Dudley has taken charge of the mill and is starting off with a good business.

Strong Hill, one of the best known business men of our town made a business trip to Knob Lick one day last week. Mr. Hill says his trip was not very successful one. It is very seldom that Mr. Hill ever loses out.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gradyville State Bank that met Feb. 1st, elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: U. N. Whitlock, George A. Keltner, J. R. Tutt, N. H. and C. O. Moss and W. M. Wilmore. J. A. Wheeler was made President and W. M. Wilmore for Vice President. The stockholders were all well pleased with the business of the institution for the past year. It has been a very successful year and they are all very thankful to the public for liberal patronage given the institution and are asking a continuation of the same.

Sparksville.

Most of the farmers are engaged in gathering their corn and are preparing for burning tobacco beds.

Mr. Austin Gilpin, who has had pneumonia, is improving rapidly at this writing.

Blanche, the little daughter of Tilden Wheeler, has been sick for several days, but is improving at present.

Mr. Prentice Gibbons and Miss Lydia Brummett were happily married at the home of Gradyville Jagers last Thursday.

Mr. John Lowe, the Murray Dibble shoe drummer, was calling on our merchants last week.

There was a candy breaking at Luther England's last Wednesday night. Large crowd and a nice time.

Mr. Gilliam Allen, who arrived from Camp Taylor a few days ago, who got an honorable discharge on account of asthma, is getting along nicely.

Messrs. Ola and Dello Rowe, Thomas Corbin and Homer Hayse arrived home a few days ago. They were heartily greeted and everybody were glad to see them but few recognized them. We would be glad if the boys would stay with us a while. The boys spent a portion of their life, in the Cooper Car Co., Attica, Ind. They boys were gone 21 days from the time they left home.

The snow continues to stav on the ground. It is believed that there is still more winter behind.

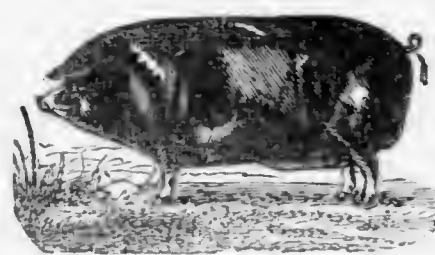
Miss Viola Murphy visited her sister, Mrs. Zada Harvey, near Dirigo, last week.

This will be a quiet place for the next four years. We boys are afraid to get into any trouble, as Martin Rowe is the Deputy sheriff and L. Akin, the Esquire.

ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

Nunnelley's Pal Defender

No. 92399



Sired by Prides Defender 3rd, owned and bred by McKee Bros., Versailles, Ky. Dam, John's Ky Pal, owned and bred by Horace N. Davis, Lexington, Ky. This Pure Belt Three Jersey Boar will make the season for \$100.00. Write to Nunnelley's, Columbia, Campbellsville pike.

R. L. SMYTH

Boat Roll.

Seniors

Dorothy Gill
Bonnie Judd
Paul Blair.

Junior.

Vera Taylor.

Sophomore.

Stanley Cundiff
Nathan Allison.

Freshman.

Stewart Huffaker
7th Grade.
Morris Epperson.
Rachel Coffey
Mabel Rosenbaum.

6th Grade.

Frances Russell
Allene Nell
Nell Smith
Charlie Webb
Robert Williams
Allen Mercer

5th Grade.

Lucile Winfrey
4th Grade.
Gladys Ingram
German Comer
Norene Cofer.

3rd Grade.

Mary Black.
Margaret Coffey.

The Louisville Trust Co.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over One Million Dollars

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Committee, and Trustee, and as such in any County in the State.

Pays 3 per cent, per Annum on Time Deposits.

JOHN STITES, President. ANGERMAY GRAY, Treas. A. C. SMITH, Cashier.

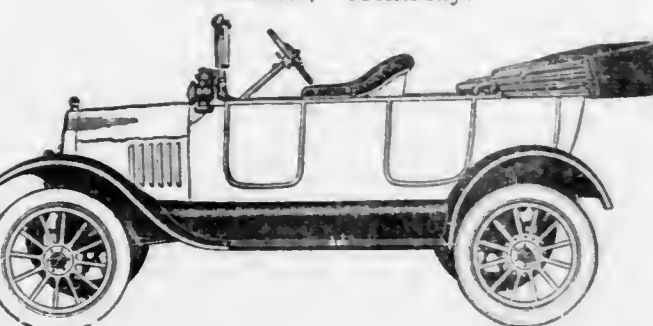


The ever-popular Ford Model T, 1917, 28 hp. Touring Car, \$349. Coupe \$369. Sedan \$397. The chassis the world-famous Ford Model T, that wonder of simplicity and Vanadium steel. Then there is the new addition of the Model T One-Ton Truck Chassis for \$500.00. Detroit. The truck has the regular Ford Motor but the ween drive. It has been thoroughly tested for more than two years, and will surely meet your wants and expectations. There's never a doubt as to Ford Cars serving satisfactorily and economically. Give us your order without delay. Conditions are uncertain.

THE BUCHANAN LYON CO.,

Incorporated.

Columbia, Kentucky.



2nd Grade.

Effie Sandusky
Bessie Benneut
Emma Louise Menzies.

1st Grade.

Catherine Russell
Marguerette Depp.

I keep on hands a full stock of coffins, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 167. 15-1 yr. F. Triplett,

Columbia, Ky.

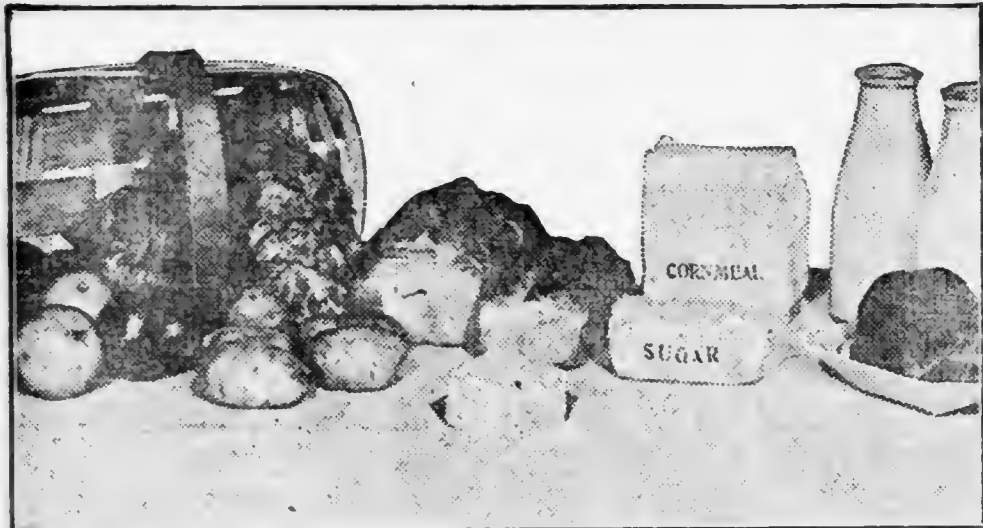
Are You Feeding Your Family Right?

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

You know how important the right food is in keeping your family in good health. Right food does not mean expensive food—it means food wisely chosen, of the kind the body needs.

You eat so that the body can grow and keep strong and have energy to do your daily work and keep warm. All foods can be divided for convenience, into five groups according to their business in the body. If some food is taken wisely from each group every day, the body will have the proper variety. When you exchange one

3. Cereals—This includes bread and all such foods as oatmeal, macaroni, rice, hominy, breakfast cereals and cornmeal. Their most important work is to furnish the body with fuel, though they also contain some protein and ash. They are the cheapest form of fuel, so use plenty of them. The breakfast cereals often cost less per pound if you cook them at home. Instead of buying the ready-prepared kinds. Some of the large packages, which cost 10 or 15 cents, contain only one-fourth pound of cereal, while you



Day's Food Supply for an Average Family as It Comes From the Market.

food for another which has become scarce or expensive, choose one or more foods from the same group.

1. Vegetables and Fruit—Everyone likes fruit, and it is good for you—so are vegetables. Since they furnish mineral matter, both help to build up the bones and other parts of the body and keep it in good working order. They help to prevent constipation. All kinds are good—use them, fresh, dried or canned. Prunes, raisins, apples and other dried fruits are good. You can give them to the children instead of candy.

2. Milk, Meat, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, Poultry, Beans and Nuts—They furnish the "protein" whose chief business is to supply nitrogen in the right form to build up the body. In the young child new muscles, new bones and all the other parts of the body are being made. In the grown person these parts are constantly wearing out and must be replaced. Foods supplying protein and ash are needed for this purpose. For example, in choosing from group two, if you have beans or peas, and some milk, you can use them in place of meat.

In this group (No. 2), milk is the most important. Of course, it is absolutely necessary for the infant, but the growing child needs it, too. If the child has it, he needs but little of any of the other foods in this group.

can buy cornmeal for less per pound. Your purse and your preference both deserve consideration.

4. Sweets, Sugar and Sirups—Jellies and preserves are fuel for the body, too, but, in general, they are more expensive than cereals. Use them for flavor, but a little will go a long way. If the children eat too much sweets, they won't have an appetite for the foods they need most, like bread and milk. Instead of candy, you can give them fruits, which contain enough sugar to satisfy them, but which are not likely to spoil their appetites.

5. Fats—Butter or other good fats, cottonseed oil, lard, drippings, etc., are another kind of fuel. People who do hard work, especially outdoors, need more fats than those who are not so active. They are a relatively expensive form of fuel, and besides the animal fats are scarce now and needed for our armies and our allies, so use them sparingly.

These five kinds of food—fruits and vegetables, meats or meat substitutes, cereals, sweets and fats—are all necessary for the proper nourishment of the body. Remember that the cereal group is the one most of us depend on for the bulk of our food. You need the others, too, in proper quantity. Don't forget the five food groups. See to it that you have some food from each group every day!

Uncle Sam Becomes Teacher And Adviser to Every Home On Materials for Household

A new book just issued on "Materials for the Household" is of interest to every family. It was prepared by the bureau of standards in popular language to meet the need for reliable information for home use and will be especially welcome to all who desire to manage the home as efficiently as a modern office or shop. In this work Uncle Sam becomes teacher and adviser to every household. Interesting accounts are given of the great variety of materials used in building and furnishing the home and in the many minor industries and activities of the household.

The circular is practical and aims to stimulate interest in household materials (other than foods and drugs), to explain their desirable properties, and to aid in their intelligent selection, effective use, and preservation. A better utilization of materials will aid the efficient administration of the home and promote the health, comfort, and general well-being of the household. Home economies is of universal and permanent concern, and as its importance is more fully realized it will become a vital factor in national well-being, says Commerce Reports. The excellent instruction in the subject now given in high schools and colleges has begun a new era in home management. This circular is a contribution from the bureau of standards to the growing literature in this field.

Household materials are of added interest to the housewife and student from the fact that formerly many such materials were made up in the home. The making of soap, candles, yarns and fabrics, leather, sugar, alkali, wax, tallow, pens and inks formed an interesting group of the old-time household industries. In fact, most modern industries are the outgrowth of what were originally household industries. The modern factory has taken up these home industries, and already some control over the quality, form and price of factory-made products is beginning to be felt through agencies such as the consumers' leagues, co-operative societies, publicity in the public press, misbranding laws, government control and the like.

GOOD LAUGHS

In the Restaurant.

Patron—Waiter, this is a meatless day, isn't it?

Waiter—Why, no, sir. What made you think so?

Patron—It struck me it must be from this lamb stew.

Not Much of a Tale.

"It won't be much of a story, will it?"

"What?"

"When our grandchildren ask us what we did in the great war, and we have to tell them that once a week we went without meat."

Grounds for Fear.

"I wonder."

"What are you wondering about?"

"If this long, cold spell is going to spoil the ice crop."

Justifiable Peace.

"Can separate peace ever be justifiable?" demanded the parlor orator. "Yes," answered the man who wasn't supposed to. "I once knew a man who made up with his wife, but kept her mother out of the house."

His Small Economy.

"My friend, there is really no excuse for your not looking neat and clean."

"Sorry, mister," explained Flooding Peter, "but I'm conserving my bit along with the rest of the folks. You jes' happened to hit me on my soapless day."

Their Sort.

"Didn't the suffrage pickets sue for injury when they were jailed?"

"No, but they're suing for damages now."

Modern Cookery.

"Didn't I tell you to cook this egg four minutes?"

"I did so, sir," answered the waiter. "It was just out of cold storage. Four minutes wasn't enough time to do much more than thaw it nicely."

How Cotton Is Utilized.

The United States is the "land of cotton." Nowhere else in the world is cotton grown in such abundance, and put to such a variety of uses, according to Popular Science Monthly. The fiber is made into cloth; the oil from the seeds is used as a cheap substitute for olive oil and as a basis for lard, and now the seeds themselves are being ground into flour and used for food purposes. Gingersnaps and jumbles are made from it, and it is mixed with finely-chopped meat and tied in sausage links. To make the cottonseed sausage, three pounds of sausage meat is mixed with one pound of cottonseed flour. This flour is said to contain as much nutrition as the meat which it takes the place of, and to effect a saving of 8 cents a pound on the sausage.

These Are the Things We Must Do and Do Well, to Defeat the Kaiser's War

It will be well for us all if we pause now and then and consider again what, precisely, are the tasks confronting us in this world war, writes Thomas W. Lawton. No one could have put them more clearly than President Wilson. Here is what he said: "These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause. In whose support and by whose side we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make."

POINTERS FOR THE POULTRY KEEPERS

A high-water mark has been reached this winter in price of poultry products, especially eggs. This phenomenal price has caused hundreds of poultrymen to put forth an extra effort to increase their egg production, writes C. S. Anderson of the Colorado Agricultural college. In the majority of cases this effort has not brought the desired result, and here is the one big reason—the pullets being forced did not have the maturity and age necessary for winter laying. Their feed, care and housing may have been above question, but their handicap of being hatched late could not be overcome.

The spring is the normal season of the year for hens to lay, and if they lay liberally, then they cannot be forced to heavy production in the winter. The fall and winter is nature's natural resting period. For this reason world-breaking records can never be expected from young hens.

Pullets will always be the main force in producing winter eggs. As in the case of the hen, however, winter laying is not natural, and their tendency toward spring laying must be offset by hatching them early enough to reach the degree of growth and maturity necessary for egg production in the fall. Pullets that have not sufficient development to begin laying before the severe winter weather starts will almost invariably not lay before February or March.

Many of the practical problems that confronted the poultryman this winter will be avoided next year if the hatchling in these days leads to a month earlier. It should be remembered that the day of the year the eggs are laid is the most important factor in the matter.

Newfoundland Contributed 10,000 Men to Aid British

Newfoundland, though her population does not exceed that of a populous English industrial city, has sent 10,000 men to fight the battles of the British empire in this war. It is a magnificent record, asserts a writer, and exactly what one would have expected from a country which sent its fighting ships to help in the destruction of the Great Armada.

It was in 1583 that Sir Humphry Gilbert took possession of the island in the name of his "most gracious lady, Queen Elizabeth"; it was only five years later that La Pelloissima Armada left Coruna for English waters, so that Newfoundland had an early opportunity of establishing a tradition for gallantry which Newfoundlanders are so splendidly vindicating in the present war.

The "Ancient and Loyal Colony" of Newfoundland recently celebrated the four hundred and twentieth anniversary of her discovery.

Change New Zealand Time.

At present standard time in New Zealand differs from Greenwich time by eleven and one-half hours. This time was adopted in 1863, says the Scientific American, before the present world-wide system of zone time was introduced. The Wellington Philosophical society is now agitating the question of making New Zealand time exactly twelve hours in advance of Greenwich time, thus conforming to the regular hour zones, and also securing, throughout the year, the advantages of a half-hour of "daylight saving."

EVERYTHING IN

ROOFING

Asphalt, Gravel, Rubber, Galvanized and Painted.

Also Ellwood and American Fence.

Steel Fence Posts

DEHLER BROS. CO.

Incorporated

116 East Market Street Between First and Brook

Louisville, Ky.

Woodson Lewis

GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY.

Is Offering all Farm Machinery at Very Attractive Prices.

Wagons

Grain Drills

Disc Harrows

Smoothing Harrows

Pulverizers

Turning Plows at from 10 to 33 per cent. below to-day's cost

Call and see us or write for our prices.

We also sell Dry Goods

Shoes and Clothing at less than Cost

Calico 10c

Best Dress Gingham 18c

Outing 15c

Bed Blankets worth \$4.75 for \$3.50

WOODSON LEWIS

Fred G. Jones & Co.

INCORPORATED

Brook & A. Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Want to Buy

Poplar Boards

Let Us Know

What You Have.

Fred G. Jones & Co.

Scientific Notes.

A motor coal wagon has been patented that loads its contents into baskets and lifts them to a height convenient for men to carry.

France is again studying from a technical standpoint the possibility of making Paris a seaport by deepening the Seine or building a canal.

The production of hemp in China, the original home of the plant, is greater than that of any other country except Russia in normal times.

To teach a golf player to make strokes correctly a machine has been invented to hold his head in the right position and guide his body.

Pressed down only part way, a Virginia inventor's automobile pedal throws out the clutch; pressed down all the way, it applies the brakes.

Pride of Durham.

A Durham (N. C.) enthusiast telegraphed to United States marine corps headquarters:

"Tortier belonging to United States marine kills huge rooster after battle royal in main thoroughfare. Indignant chicken fanciers witness affair and demand dog pay death penalty. Then they learn ill-fated rooster's name was 'Kaiser.' Result: Dog is now pride of Durham."

IRISH PEASANT SONG

I knead and I spin, but my life is low the while,
Oh, I long to be alone, and walk abroad a mile,
Yet if I walk alone, and think of nought at all,
Why, from me that's young should the wild tears fall?

The shower-stricken earth, the earth-edged streams,
They breathe on me awake, and mean to me in dreams,
And yonder ivy fondling the broken castle wall,
It pulls upon my heart till the wild tears fall.

The green deer looks down a turquoise-hued stream,
And far as Leighlin Cross the fields are green and still;
But once I hear the blackbird in Leighlin's hazel call,
The foolishness is on me, and the wild tears fall.

—Louise Imogene Guiney.

Recruit Answers to His Nearest Living Relative

A recruit in one of the contingents when called up for examination was asked:

"What is your nearest living relative?"

"What you mean 'relative,' mister?" returned the recruit.

"Oh, I mean your nearest living kins-folk."

"Wal, that's my aunt you're talking 'bout."

Several other questions were answered satisfactorily when there came:

"In case of death or accident, whom shall be notified?"

"My mother," immediately from the selectman.

"But you told me just a few minutes ago that your aunt was the nearest living relative that you have," objected the officer.

"You asked me who my nearest living kin was, didn't you? Wal, that's Aunt Liz—she lives jest two miles from where I been livin'; mother lives five."

More Camouflage.

The victim of the tar-and-feather party couldn't realize what was going to happen to him.

"What are you going to do with me?" he asked, chattering with fear and the cold.

"We're going to camouflage you," answered the man with the feather bag. "In other words, we're going to make you look like a rooster, so you can do some more crowing for the kaiser."

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 200,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84."

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,600,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 24 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has no one penny of interest in that refinery."

HELP TO SAVE FOOD NEW KITCHEN CARD

President Calls Upon All Loyal Americans to Unite in Campaign

Suggestions of Food Administration Will Enable the United States to Meet Great Responsibility If Prompt Action Is Taken, Declares President.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Following is text of President Wilson's food-saving proclamation:

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of manpower to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the most distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by thirty per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only seventy per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to seventy per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to eighty per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at least seventy per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

Substitute Potatoes.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contains an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sweet products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which to eliminate pork.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people.

Urges Co-operation.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women, who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House,
18 January, 1918.

SUMMARY OF RULES.

Rules have been formulated by the department to effect the necessary saving of foods. Some of these rules apply to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers under license regulations. Others apply to the housewife and stated briefly cover the following points: The consumer is requested to purchase an equal amount of some other cereal for all wheat flour purchased. They may be used separately or mixed as the housewife chooses. Purchase of Victory bread is strongly urged. This will consist of a minimum of five per cent of cereal other than wheat for the present, the percentage to be increased until on February 24th it will contain a minimum percentage of twenty per cent. On wheatless days and wheatless meals use of bread made entirely of other cereals is urged. For local situations where exceptions are necessary, applications should be made to state food administrations.

Food Administrator Sackett Makes Provisions Known

Kentuckians Are Advised of Additional Requests of Government in Regard to Conservation of Food Supply of the Nation.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26.—Following the issuance of a proclamation by President Wilson calling for additional food economies, Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett today made known to the people of Kentucky the contents of the Kitchen Card. This card, which supersedes the Kitchen Card distributed during Pledge Card Campaign Week, October 28th to November 4th, calls upon all the people of America to observe two wheatless days weekly, one meatless day and one porkless day, as well as a wheatless and meatless meal every day. Heretofore, only one wheatless and one meatless day have been considered necessary.

The new regulations are addressed particularly to the women who signed the pledge cards, since they promised to "follow the directions and advice of the Food Administration" in so far as their circumstances permit. The women are expected, however, to induce the members of their families to follow these directions also, and the proclamation of the President makes it plain that the population of America must respond unanimously and with a joyful heart if the war is to be won.

No Hardships Imposed.

Although the new restrictions call for the abridgment of long-established habits, the new Kitchen Card does not impose any hardships. As yet, the American people still are not required to make any sacrifice in the matter of food to win the war. The most any person is asked to do is to suffer some slight inconvenience.

The new Kitchen Card, which the President approves and hands to the nation as a book of rules for winning the war, is as follows:

"The Food Administration asks every loyal American to help with the war by maintaining rigidly as a minimum of saving the following program:

"Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week and one wheatless meal in every day.

"Explanation: On wheatless days and in wheatless meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

Meatless Meal Every Day.

"Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week and one meatless meal in every day. Have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week."

"Explanation: Meatless means without any cattle, hog or sheep products. On the other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. Porkless means without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need."

"Make every day a fat saving day (butter, lard, substitutes, etc.)."

"Explanation: Fry less; bake, broil, boil or stew food instead. Save meat drippings; use them and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children, therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap. It is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need."

"Make every day a sugar saving day."

"Explanation: Use less sugar; less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need."

"Use fruits, vegetables and potatoes abundantly."

"Explanation: These foods are healthful and plentiful and at the same time partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Raise all you can for home use."

"Use milk wisely."

"Explanation: Use all of the milk; waste no part of it. The children must use whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese."

"Hoarding food. Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except food canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just division of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding foods in households is both selfish and unnecessary. The Government is protecting the food supply of its people."

Automobile Line.

The Regular Line from Columbia to Campbellsville is owned and operated by W. E. Noe. He has in his employ safe and reliable drivers.

Transportation can be had at any hour at reasonable rates.

Address,

W. E. NOE, Columbia, Ky.

G. R. REED

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE

"The Service Agency."

Columbia, Kentucky.

Better Than Ever Are Our Gigantic Stocks Of

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Wall Paper and Draperies.

We Specialize in these Lines and Cater Especially to the People that Want Reliable Goods at a Minimum Price.

Every inquiry is answered intelligently and we count our satisfied customers in Adair county and vicinity by the score. To know all about Floor Coverings, a visit to our spacious floors is instructive and convincing.

Hubbuck Bros. & Wellendorff, Inc.,

522-524 W. Market St.,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisville-Old Inn Hotel

Incorporated

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.00 and Up Rooms Without Bath.

\$1.50 and Up Rooms With "

300 ROOMS

Equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinklers the best Fire Protection known to Insurance Engineers.

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

6th & Main Streets.

Friendship of America One of the Greatest Needs of Russia

By DR. FRANK BILLINGS
Head of the American Red Cross Special Commission to Russia

Russia's greatest need today is sincere friendship from the outside. In her struggle for a constitutional and democratic form of government, America can be of immense service, not so much in the way of gifts of money, but by letting the people of Russia know what is going on in this country, and what the United States is doing in the war. Russia is absolutely without any American news that is worth while. Most of what they hear about the United States in the war comes to them through pro-German propaganda, and is to the effect that this country is fighting for pecuniary gain; that the United States is a vassal of England, and that England wants to rule the world. They have not heard a word of President Wilson's reasons why we are in this war.

However, America is looked to by the Russians as their best friend. The further cementing of friendly relations will aid Russia in its war operations, and the Red Cross, through its relief work already done and that which will be carried on, will do much to bring this about. The Red Cross commission to Russia has established a well-organized office, with an efficient personnel in Petrograd and on the road as transportation agents.

Russia turns to America as her best friend, and if America will recognize the great power of the people of Russia, their inherent goodness of character and stability, their desire for order, their desire for democracy, by the help which America can give she will cement that friendship for all time.

With the American Red Cross firmly established in Russia, it is to be the policy to furnish such material as may be needed in the care of the sick and injured soldiers, and some degree for the civilian population. The members of the cabinet of the Russian provisional government, the sanitary department of the army, the Russian Red Cross, all the relief organizations, and the "All Union of Zemstvos" have expressed their gratitude for the aid which the American Red Cross has already afforded. A continuation of this good work by the American Red Cross will be one of the most potent factors in cementing that friendship which is so much desired.

The Adair County News \$1.50

Having a span of 328 feet the new bridge across the Tiber at Rome is the longest in the world.

Two persons were killed and 20 were injured when a passenger train, on the Pennsylvania line, struck a street car near Canton, Ohio.

Greensburg Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse CO.

INCORPORATED

We were the pioneers, we blazed the trail for you and brought to the door of the Farmers their First Real Tobacco Market. Read our reports and Bulletins and see what we are doing for you as your friend and medium with the Buyer.

Last Friday, in spite of unfavorable weather, we sold 80,000 pounds at prices, for Burley from 12c to 34c, Dark from 10c to 17c.

The weather is opening beautifully now and prices are rising. Now is the time to get it on the market. Let it be moving to our Loose Leaf Warehouse while it is in good condition for handling and while the buyers are optimistic and anxious to buy at better prices.

All grades and types are looking up, and prices are going to be what they were at the opening of the season, if you will bring it to us in Good condition and at the Right Time. It looks like this is the time. Get it moving out of your way so you can get busy for the new crop. We note a big improvement in bidding. From now on we predict a most satisfactory Market Here.

Sales on Wednesdays and Fridays—Best accommodations afforded the Farmers for handling Tobacco for most Advantageous Sales.

Greensburg Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Co., - - Greensburg, Kentucky.

Hatcher.

To-day is the traditional groundhog day. Many people make it the basis for weather indications for the next six weeks. As for us we think that it is founded on irrational feelings. The prognostications furnished by the Ladies Bazaar almanac in connection with Mr. W. W. Campbell's weather reports are considered reasonably safe guides to the credulous. Mr. Campbell is our genial toll keeper on the Columbus pike, in the suburbs of Campbellsville, and is quoted far and near on his predictions. He is quite reserved, but is always found to be hospitable in dispensing useful knowledge to his army of admiring friends.

Mr. John Dudgeon, who has been elected as manager of the Farmer's Co-operative Store, Campbellsville, has been on a business trip to Lexington and Versailles several days this week. He has had several years experience in the mercantile business, and has been equipping himself to take charge of the store the coming week. The farmers in general over the county have subscribed liberally for stock. This store does not propose to antagonize competition, but will look after the interest of the farmer in the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, twine, machinery, and other articles too numerous to mention. By finding out the needs of its patrons, it can take orders for car lots, thus saving a small sum in so doing.

Mr. H. A. Buchanan delivered 24 head of fat cattle, Friday to Collins & Dabney, at 12 1/2 cts, per pound, plus \$1 bonus on each head. He realized the rise of \$4,000 for this bunch of cattle, and has equally as many feeding to dispose of later. If more of our farmers would bailed silos, they would be the recipients of many benefits that they are

deprived of under old methods.

Mr. E. L. Harrison, Lexington, president of the Farmer's Co-operative Union, spoke to a goodly number of farmers, Friday evening at the court-house. He is a frequent visitor to our county, and is an enthusiastic worker for the tillers of the soil. He is a graduate of two of the best Agricultural colleges of America, and is thoroughly competent to give requisite knowledge to the producers.

Our fuel situation is temporarily relieved. A number of cars of coal has arrived within the last ten days, and the methods of disposition have supplied the most needy. It seems as the distribution applies only to the people in the town limits. Some of the people in the rural districts are complaining, but the sense of patriotism should prevail in such instances.

There were seven applicants who took the examination for common school diploma, but three of them made the required grade to pass. If the examiners were more stringent in grading the applicants for diplomas and teachers' certificates, it would be a matter of only a few years until there would be more competent material in our school rooms to train the youths in the rural districts.

Dr. J. B. Buchanan, who had a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago, lies in a critical condition at this time, and very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Dr. C. V. Hiestand, who has been located at Merrimac for some twenty years, has recently moved to our town to practice his profession. His family has been at town some time, getting the benefits of the school facilities.

Stock of all kinds seem to be wintering well, but the scarcity

of roughness may have a telling effect later. More than 50 per cent of the corn crop is to be cribbed, and some uneasiness is entertained as to whether it will be gathered before badly damaged.

Preparations for a large tobacco crop does not look very flattering, as no beds have been sown and the continuance of bad weather for another month, would upset our plans.

Mr. Tom Stults seems to be at home in the county clerk's office. His long experience in such work is very beneficial to our recently installed clerk.

Markets.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Prime export steers \$12@12.50 heavy shipping \$10@12; light \$8@10; heifers \$6.50@10; 25 fat cows \$8.50@9.75; medium \$7@8.50; cutters \$6@7; canners \$5.25@6; bulls \$6@10.25; feeders \$7@9.50; stockers \$6@9; choice milk cows \$8@9.50; medium \$6@8; common \$4@6.

Calves—Receipts 60 head. The market ruled 50c lower: best veals \$12@12 1/2; medium 9@12c common 6@9c.

Hogs—Receipts 4,064 head. Prices were established on a 10 @ 20 lower. The best hogs, 165 lbs up \$16@10; 120 to 165 \$15.50; pigs \$13.65@14.65; roughs \$14@50 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 13 head no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$9@13, bucks \$8 down; best lambs \$16@16.50; seconds \$12@12.50; culls \$8@9.

Butter—Country 32@33c lb. Eggs—Fresh, case count 50@55c doz; candied 57@59c.

Poultry—Hens 23c lb.; spring chickens 23@27c; ducks 19@20c; roosters 13c; geese 16@17c; turkeys 23@25c guineas 30c each.

A Bargain.

The Farmers Home Journal is recognized as the leading farm paper of the State. Every farmer should subscribe for it. We have made a special arrangement with the publisher of the Farmers' Home Journal by which that paper and the Adair County News are put in reach of all. Here it is:

Farmers' H. Journal, per year \$1.00. Adair County News per year \$1.00. Both one year for \$1.65. This proposition will be good for several weeks. Subscribe now.

Milltown.

There were several from here attended the sale at Mr. Allen Keltner's last week.

George, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Garrison, is very sick with double pneumonia and scarlet fever.

Mr. Lewis Cabbell, of Green Co., died the 29th of January.

Mr. Noel Thomas, who came home on a furlough Christmas from Camp Taylor, and got sick, has returned to the camp.

Mr. John Garrison made a business trip to Greensburg one day last week.

There has been several hogs slaughtered around here this cold spell. There has been a great deal of corn destroyed by high water.

Rev. Owen T. Lee will fill his regular appointment at Milltown and Sulphur Spring the first Sunday.

Robbers armed with axes hacked and killed two farmers near Sharon, Ia. The victims, Evan and Thomas Davis, were attacked while asleep in their bedroom. The robbers got \$100 and a watch.

A rooster and his five wives, sixty-two cats and a family of twenty-five goldfish, which were found on the five German ships seized in Boston, were interned by the Animal Rescue League.

The City Commissioners of Lexington reduced Chief of Police James Egan and reinstated J. J. Reagan, who resigned November 4. Reagan is one of the best-known chiefs in the State.

Charles Lippold, formerly of Louisville, is dead in Atlanta.

JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. Liberal assortment and full value paid for new FURS. Hides and Goat Skins.

\$5.50 LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

Daily By Mail

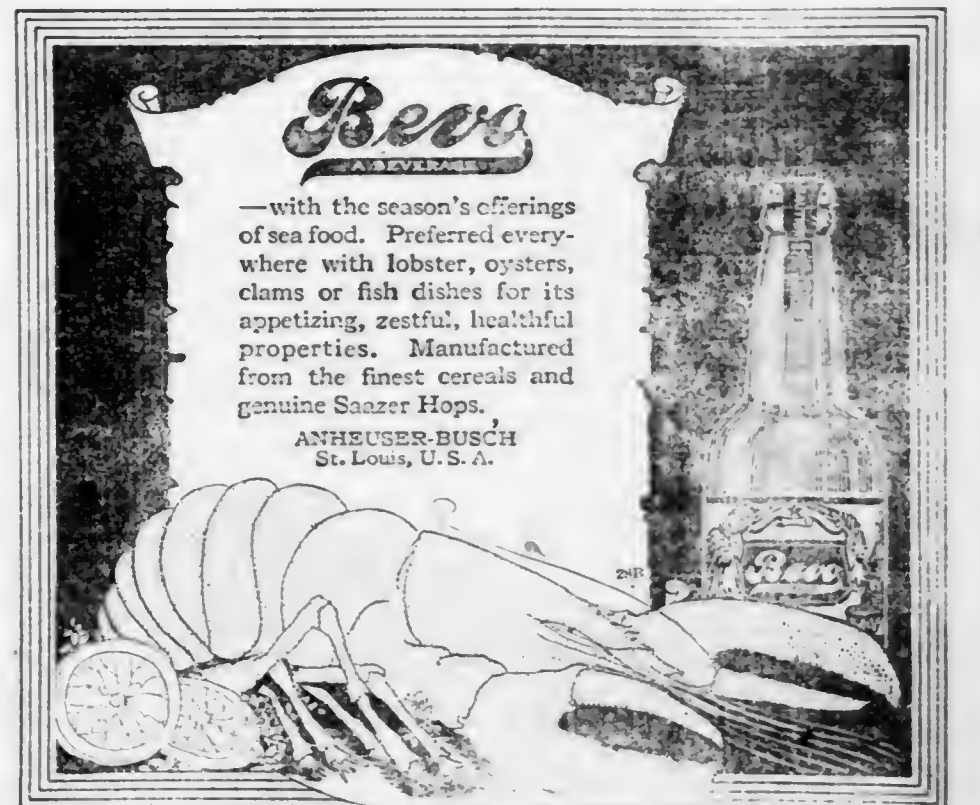
(Not Sunday) and

ADAIR COUNTY NEWS

Your Home Paper and the Best Known Daily Newspaper of This Section.

An Excellent Combination.

Subscription orders at this combined rate May be sent to the office of the ADAIR CO. NEWS.



Campbellsville Hotel

Main and Depot Streets
W. H. WILSON, Prop.

We cater especially to Columbia and Adair County Folks. Electric Lights, Baths, and Free Sample Rooms.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

RATES \$2.00 PER DAY.

Campbellsville, : : Kentucky.